

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT HIS BEST SOCIALIST SPEECH ABOUT IMMIGRATION, ENDING 2014

OFFICIAL OPENING OF IMMIGRATION MUSEUM

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USPA NEWS - The French President , allowed -finally- the inauguration of the "City of Immigration" established in 2007, official. In a socialist discourse, he admits "It's long for a grand opening ... It had to be thoughtful, as if immigration were difficult and that it had to be careful before speaking about it

AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF PREGNANCY, TO GIVE BIRTH TO A MUSEUM AND TO NAME IT OFFICIALLY "THE CITY OF IMMIGRATION"-----

The following article transcribes the content of the speech by French President François Hollande, marking a turning point for the recent inauguration of the "Immigration Museum". This event is celebrated, on 15th December 2014, after many debates, and swinging discussions before being eventually inaugurated at the end of 2014, at the Palace of the Golden Gate. The sentence quoted above, launched in early speech of President François Hollande, implies, how the subject of immigration, is somewhat touchy, even "taboo" in France given the time (7 years of reflections) that has been necessary to name this museum officially and truly, upon the history of French immigration.

The French president, said the peregrinations of both edges from the political left and right wing, face the dilemma of give an appropriate name on a symbolic building that already exists. The words do matter, as much as it does in terms of acts, because, France is a country where the dialectic is as important, if not more in the country of "Molière". That explains it.

François Hollande, pronounces then in his speech: "So in 2001, Lionel Jospin (Former Prime Minister of the Left, Socialist Party), proposed the idea of a museum on immigration, and Jacques Chirac, a few years later recruits Jacques Toubon to build this museum in Golden Gate, in Paris. This place was chosen because it has symbolized a place of glory. In 2004, it is expected that this "city of immigration" replaces the ancient "Colonial History Museum" which exposed the people to their colonizers"[1].

Mercedes Erra (President of the Board of Directors Immigration Museum) in turn, explains: "The beginnings of this museum was difficult for the National Immigration Museum, source of debate. Its theme is not quite legitimate, especially in the cultural field. It deals at the same time a story being written and is being debated in society."[2]-----THE

HEAD OF STATE RECALLS SYMBOLIC FACTS OF IMMIGRATION HISTORY OF FRANCE

Integration in France: Hollande recalls that 18,000 Algerians, 35,000 of Morocco, and 134,000 of Black Africa, fought for France, on the fronts. They represent their commitment an idea of universality, promoting projects ideas of the land. Many now famous, Immigrants and their children have brought Nobel Prizes, from Marie Curie (Originally Polish) to Avilla (Brazilian origin) who are the pride of France. Likewise the fashion creators vanguard, make France irradiate worldwide.

THE PREJUDICES IN FRANCE : "Our country has experienced dark periods of our history in the 60's with its racist attacks, the 70's with racist attacks. There are currently still prejudices that persist especially in a context of economic crisis. We doubt the ability to LIVING TOGETHER. Islam has been pretended as to be incompatible with the Republic in France. This is in an unacceptable. These new bad winds are here and in Europe. But the Republic is a joint project. The French Muslims are citizens of full identity. The General De Gaulle said : "Being French is one who wants France continues its march towards progress."[3]-----SECULARISM:

"France is a melting pot of integration with multiples academic achievements, and secularism must be educated and respected and for the common good to establish a way of life. Every year the Charter of secularism is published in all schools in France"[4]. France is a laic country, as noted by the French Constitution of 1958, "Secularism now founded on the republican pact and guarantees national unity." During the Third Republic has recreated this law including the organization of the school system, establishing public education, secular and compulsory (Jules Ferry laws). This process has been concluded with the law on the separation of church and state in 1905, which marked the culmination of a confirmed secularization. Since then, the state has legislated and widespread secularism in designing new laws concerning the family and the individual. "

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE OPPORTUNITY TO ANNOUNCE THE NEXT LAWS TO COME FOR IMMIGRATION-----

Free movement within Schengen space: The president exclaimed: "No, we do not delete Schengen! The burst would mean back! Every year there are 200,000 foreigners are welcome in France, this is the lowest rate of immigration from the rest of Europe. More than 3,500 people were killed near the Mediterranean, where the road has become the most dangerous in the world. Some foreigners feel assigned to their origins. The delays in obtaining a visa for some refugees for asylum require 18 months. It is too long and that is why they become unwillingly illegal, if not give them the identity papers."

The "Chibanis" (Elderly in Arabic): "The old immigrants who arrived in France for over 25 years in France and over the age of 65, and having at least one French child will get the French nationality. It is time for them to be facilitated in their French naturalization wish. "This bill will be introduced as from 2015, at the National Assembly. There is no more time to wait. "

A DISCOURSE SOCIALIST PRONOUNCED BY FRANÇOIS HOLLAND SINCE A LONG TIME-----A final message of hope to conclude the president's speech: "France of all the colors of all forces must create a full membership to the Republic and feel as: Living in FRANCE: It's a chance! This museum shows that hope is possible. Besides the name of the museum: "City" is a good name to symbolize the museum.

"As for those who expected a political position in that speech, it does not make state as President. François Hollande, has chosen to focus on the future promises for immigration, without mentioning the right to vote foreigners (the right of foreigners to vote has not been recognized in principle since 1799). This refers to the bill. Senate adopted on 8 December 2011, against 166 and 173 at the end of a heated debate, a bill of the new left majority granting the right to vote municipal elections to non-EU foreigner.

On July 14, 2014, François Hollande announces a possible initiative in the framework of institutional reforms to come in the last year of the five-year term (2016).

That evening, at the "Museum of Immigration" the French president dodged the issue by saying that only a revision of the Constitution (Either the majority of 3/5th vote in Parliament) may decide on the subject of Aliens voting.

The head of state wanted, a sharp of one-hour speech, unifying and calming in these troubled times of attacks from all sides, between the agitated communities in France. The national context in France is rather tense, and needs more than a speech of this magnitude sounding Social Democratic sounds, based on the values of the Republic, alas.

Is it a deliberate choice of the president with immigration so close to his heart of his speech, drew on the human aspect? Unless it is more subtle than expected, by willfully omitting the vote of foreigners, and giving them more attention than would a ènième political tactic. -----

A more visionary approach could be summarized by the famous words of La Rochefoucauld (Another François (VI) from another era, known for his maxims) "True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and say only what it takes".-----

For more information see article <http://www.newsrama.uspa24.com/bericht-3168/the-museum-of-immigration-finally-opens-officially-at-golden-gate.html>, www.elysee.fr, www.histoire-immigration.fr

Article online:

<https://www.uspa24.com/bericht-3166/french-president-at-his-best-socialist-speech-about-immigration-ending-2014.html>

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